1 Motivation

Feature learning demands discrimination which is in some major way endowed by the loss function design. Additive Angular Margin Loss (Arcface) is so proposed to incorporate intra-class compactness and inter-class discrepancy, the footnotes for discrimination. This paper claims that arcface constantly outperforms SOTA on large databases.

2 Loss and Geodesic Distance Constraints

Geodesic Distance/Metric d are embedded in loss functions.

- Margin Loss $d(\mathbf{x_1}, \mathbf{center_1}) + m < d(\mathbf{x_1}, \mathbf{center_2})$
- Intra Loss $d(\mathbf{x_1}, \mathbf{center_1}) \searrow$
- Triplet Loss $d(\mathbf{x_{11}}, \mathbf{x_{12}}) + m < d(\mathbf{x_{1i}}, \mathbf{x_2}), i = 1, 2$

This paper picks the margin loss.

3 Face Recognition

Two main line:

- To learn a multiclass classifier.
- To learn a "new" embedding (identify new person, clustering).

4 SOTA problems

- High complexity of softmax & Triplet loss.
- Triplet loss performs unsatisfactory in open-set (clustering)

5 Inductions

softmax loss:

$$L_{1} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \frac{\exp(W_{y_{i}}^{T} x_{i} + b_{y_{i}})}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \exp(W_{j}^{T} x_{i} + b_{j})}$$

where (x_i, y_i) forms a pair of deep feature and ground truth of the *i*-th sample. W is the classification head's parameter.

This paper gives following modifications on the loss funcions

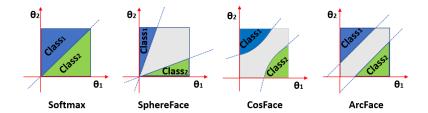
- 1 set $b_i = 0$
- $2 W_i^T x_i = ||W_i||||x_i|| \cos \theta_i$
- 3 l_2 -normalization on W_j, x_i , rescale x_i to s.

Thus

$$L_2 = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \frac{\exp(s \cos \theta_{y_i})}{\exp(s \cos \theta_{y_i}) + \sum_{j=1, j \neq y_i} \exp(s \cos \theta_j)}.$$

And

$$L_4 = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \frac{e^{s(\cos(m_1 \theta_{y_i} + m_2) - m_3)}}{e^{s(\cos(m_1 \theta_{y_i} + m_2) - m_3)} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq y_i} \exp(s \cos \theta_j)}$$



Loss comparison of many different losses. Arcface has a good geometric interretation. $(m_1 = 1, m_2 = 0.5, m_3 = 0)$.

References

Deng, Jiankang, Jia Guo, and Stefanos Zafeiriou (2018). "ArcFace: Additive Angular Margin Loss for Deep Face Recognition". In: CoRR abs/1801.07698. arXiv: 1801.07698. URL: http://arxiv.org/abs/1801.07698.